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ABSTRACT

This report evaluates the success of the Home-School-Community Agent (HSCA) project which was implemented for the 1988-89 school year in 8 high schools and 11 middle schools in Ohio. The primary purpose of the project was to help disruptive pupils make a positive adjustment to elements that interfere with their success in school. One objective of the project was to have the HSCA serve as a liaison to the home, school, and community to promote understanding and provide assistance for the pupils' adjustment to the school environment. Another main objective was to have 50 percent of the selected pupils show a more positive attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior, and to demonstrate positive adjustment to those elements in their lives that interfere with school success. The program was evaluated by using data from the following sources: (1) Demos D Scale; (2) Pupil Entry Information Sheet; (3) Pupil Census Form; (4) Pupil Questionnaire; (5) Professional Staff Survey; and (6) HSCA Log Sheet. The data indicate that the project was successful in helping pupils make some positive adjustments to the disruptive elements in their lives. One reference is included, along with 16 tables. Dropout probability statistics by grade and copies of the measurement instruments used are appended. (Author/JS)

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Ohio Disadvantaged Pupil Program Fund

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
HOME SCHOOL AND ADULT INSTRUCTION COMPONENT
HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY AGENTS PROJECT

July 1989

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Ohio Disadvantaged Pupil Program Fund

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
HOME SCHOOL AND ADULT INSTRUCTION COMPONENT
HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY AGENTS PROJECT
1988-89

ABSTRACT

Program Description: The primary purpose of the Home-School-Community Agent (HSCA) Project is to help disruptive pupils make a positive adjustment to those elements in their lives that interfere with their success in school. As defined by the HSCA project, "disruptive" refers to any action or behavior which interrupts the educational process in or out of school.

Time Interval: The HSCA project started on August 29, 1988 and continued through the 1988-89 school year. Implementation of the project was accomplished by 19 Home-School-Community Agents (HSCAs) who served in eight high schools and 11 middle schools.

Activities: Each HSCA worked on an in-depth basis with approximately 60 pupils who had been identified as disruptive. Each HSCA was asked to designate 20 of these pupils for inclusion in the evaluation sample. In addition to direct contact with project pupils, the HSCA served as a home-school-community liaison to promote understanding and to assist pupils in their adjustment to the school environment.

Program Objective: Of the selected pupils served by the HSCA, 50% of the pupils will show a more positive attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior and will demonstrate a positive adjustment to those elements of the pupils' lives which interfere with their success in school. The HSCA will serve as a liaison to the home, school, and community to promote understanding and provide assistance for the adjustment of pupils to the school environment.

Evaluation Design: The evaluation design for the HSCA Project called for the collection of data using the Demos D Scale (provides a measure of pupil attitudes and the probability of dropping out of school), Pupil Entry Information Sheet (provides individual pupil data on those elements obstructing pupil achievement), Pupil Census Form (provides pupil information and HSCA's ratings of pupil progress), Pupil Questionnaire (provides pupils' perceptions regarding the HSCA's activities), Professional Staff Survey (provides school staff perceptions regarding the role of the HSCA), and the HSCA Log Sheet (provides documentation of HSCA's activities).

Major Findings: Complete pretest-posttest data on the Demos D Scale (DDS) were collected for 215 (56.6%) of the 380 pupils in the evaluation sample. Of the 215 pupils in the testing sample, 33 pupils (15.3%) had a lower probability of dropping out, and 23 pupils (10.7%) had a higher probability of dropping out at the end of the treatment period. Of these pupils 108 (50.2%) demonstrated some positive change in their attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior. This met the project criterion of improvement in attitudes by 50% of project pupils.

Statistically significant improvement was indicated in grade 11 on the scale for influence by peers and parents, and across grade levels on the scale for attitude toward school behavior. Improvement in attitudes toward teachers was found in grades 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Improvement in attitudes toward education was found in grades 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Improvement regarding influence by peers or parents occurred in all grades except grade 12. Improvement of attitudes toward school behavior occurred in all grades (6-12). All subtests showed improvements in the total averages across grades. Improvements in terms of the total score occurred in all grades except grade 7, and occurred in the total across grades. According to the dropout probabilities provided by the test publisher, the pupils in the evaluation sample had, on the average, a 50% chance of dropping out before and after their involvement in the project.

A pupil may be referred to the HSCA program for one or more reasons. Of the 380 pupils in the evaluation sample 94 (24.7%) were referred for a single reason and 96 (25.3%) were referred for two reasons. Three or more reasons were given for referral for 190 (50.0%) of the pupils in the sample. The four most frequent referral reasons in the overall program were disruptiveness (179 pupils or 47.1%), peer conflict (135 pupils or 35.5%), teacher conflict (133 pupils or 35.0%), and attendance problem (126 or 33.2%). The four most frequent referral reasons among the 220 sample pupils attending middle schools were disruptiveness (112 pupils or 50.9%), teacher conflict (89 pupils or 40.5%), peer conflict (87 pupils or 39.5%), and poor grades (81 pupils or 36.8%). Among the 160 high school pupils in the sample the four most frequent referral reasons were disruptiveness (67 pupils or 41.9%), attendance problem (54 pupils or 33.8%), poor attitude (49 pupils or 30.6%), and peer conflict (48 pupils or 30.0%).

The HSCAs indicated that 285 (75.0%) of the 380 pupils in the evaluation sample showed evidence of improvement in relation to their original referral reasons, that 243 (63.9%) showed academic improvement, and that 294 (77.4%) improved socially. Among the 247 pupils responding to the Pupil Questionnaire, pupils reported that they were getting along better with their teachers (77.7%), families (43.3%), and friends (42.5%) since talking with the HSCA. Of the 126 administrators and teachers who responded to the Professional Staff Survey, 108 (85.7%) reported improvement among the pupils they had referred to the HSCA for assistance.

Analysis of the HSCA Log Sheet indicated that the average HSCA's week included 37.6 contacts involving individual or group guidance for a total of 11.8 hours; 34.5 liaison activities involving parents, school personnel, and/or community agencies for a total of 11.4 hours; and 6.9 hours served in various school support activities. Analysis of the Professional Staff Survey indicated that 122 (96.8%) of the 126 respondents viewed the HSCA role of home-school-community liaison to be important.

The data collected for the Home-School-Community Agent Project indicated that the project was successful in helping disruptive pupils make some positive adjustment to those elements in their lives that interfere with their success in school. The project was considered valuable by pupils, HSCAs, and professional staff members involved in the project. It met three of its four stated objectives, the exception being an objective dealing with inservice meetings. It is recommended that the project be continued in the 1989-90 school year. It is also recommended that care be taken to provide and evaluate two or more inservice meetings in the 1989-90 school year.

Ohio Disadvantaged Pupil Program Fund

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
HOME SCHOOL AND ADULT INSTRUCTION COMPONENT
HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY AGENTS PROJECT

July 1989

Program Description

The Home-School-Community Agents project has been operating in the Columbus Public Schools since the 1968-69 school year. The overall goal is to help disruptive pupils make a positive adjustment to those elements in their lives that interfere with their success in school. As defined by the HSCA project, "disruptive" refers to any action or behavior which interrupts the educational process of the pupil in or out of the school.

To reach the 1988-89 project goal, 19 Home-School-Community Agents (HSCA) served 8 high schools and 11 middle schools. The schools are listed below:

High Schools	Middle Schools	
Centennial	Barrett	Medina
Briggs	Beery	Mohawk
Brookhaven	Crestview	Starling
East	Eastmoor	Wedgewood
Linden McKinley	Everett	Westmoor
South	Indianola	
West		
Whetstone		

Each HSCA worked on an in-depth basis with approximately 60 pupils who had been identified as disruptive. Each HSCA was asked to designate 20 of these pupils for inclusion in the evaluation sample. In addition to direct contact with project pupils, the HSCA served as a home-school-community liaison to promote understanding and to assist pupils in their adjustment to the school environment.

Evaluation Objectives

Objective 1.0 Of the selected pupils who are served by the HSCA for the treatment period, 50% of the pupils will show a more positive attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior.

Objective 2.0 At the culmination of the agent-pupil sessions, 50% of the selected pupils will demonstrate a positive adjustment to those elements of the pupils' lives which interfere with their success in school.

Criterion 2.1 Identification of "disruptive" elements and/or pupil concern which appear to be obstructing pupil achievement.

Criterion 2.2 Evidence of positive adjustment of at least 50% of selected pupils.

Objective 3.0 To serve as a home-school-community liaison to promote understanding and to provide assistance for the adjustment of pupils to the school environment.

Criterion 3.1 80% of the pupils served will perceive that the HSCA promoted understanding and provided assistance for the adjustment to the school environment.

Criterion 3.2 80% of the professional staff who referred pupils to the HSCA will perceive that the HSCA promoted understanding and provided assistance to pupils to the school environment.

Objective 4.0 To provide at least two inservice sessions to program personnel such that at least 80% of the inservice participants will rate each session as valuable in providing information that will assist them in carrying out their program responsibilities.

Evaluation Design

The evaluation design for the HSCA Project called for the collection of data in seven areas. Except for the Demos D Scale a copy of each instrument used in the evaluation is found in Appendix B.

1. Pupil Attitude Information

The Demos D Scale (DDS; Demos, 1970) provides a measure of pupil attitudes and the probability of dropping out of school. The pretest was given during the week of October 17-21, 1988 and the posttest was given in the period of April 5-21, 1989.

The DDS is composed of 29 items that yield four Basic Area Scores and a Total Score. Pupils are asked to rate each item on a 5-point scale that, except for one item, ranges from "nearly always" to "nearly never". Higher scores indicate a poorer attitude and a higher probability of dropping out of school. The four Basic Area Scores and Total Score are as follows:

T (Teachers): Deals with attitudes toward teachers, counselors, and administrators. This area is comprised of 10 items with scores ranging from 10-50.

E (Education): Deals with attitudes toward education, training, and college. This area is comprised of nine items with scores ranging from 9-45.

P (Peers): Deals with attitudes toward peers and parents. This area is comprised of five items with scores ranging from 5-25.

S (School): Deals with attitudes toward school behavior. This area is comprised of five items with scores ranging from 5-25.

Total Score: The text publisher indicates that, based on the results of clinical experience, this is the best predictor of dropping out of school. Scores range from 29-145.

The test publisher cites the six uses for the DDS. First, it provides an objective method for obtaining expressions of attitudes related to dropping out of school. The DDS is of special help in working with junior and senior high school students. Second, it identifies students with strongly negative attitudes toward teachers and school, so preventive or corrective work can take place while students still are in school. Third, the instrument can make it possible to alert parents of children who indicate that they may drop out of school. Fourth, data can be provided about students to facilitate the counseling or psychotherapy of problem children. Fifth, data can be used to structure or develop school programs for identifying and working with potential dropouts so schools can be of help in reducing dropouts. Sixth, the instrument can provide a research approach in areas such as dropping out of school, adjusting to school, attitude formation, effective learning, etc.

2. Pupil Entry Information

The Pupil Entry Information Sheet (See Appendix B, page 35) provided individual pupil data on those elements obstructing pupil achievement which formed the basis for assigning pupils to the project. It also identified the person referring the pupil to the project. It was completed by the HSCA's, and collected in October, 1988.

3. Pupil Census Information

HSCA's completed a Pupil Census Form for each pupil in the evaluation sample (See page 36, Appendix B). These forms were collected in April, 1989. Pupil Census Forms provided individual data on nine items: pupil involvement with the court, number of months in the project, number of contacts with the pupil, number of in-school conferences with the pupil, number of home visits made regarding the pupil, pupil referral to a community agency, and assessment of the pupils' adjustment in three areas: academic improvement, social progress, and final outcome regarding original referral reasons.

4. Pupil Questionnaire Information

The Pupil Questionnaire was used to survey pupils in the evaluation sample to determine their perceptions of the HSCA's role in providing adjustment to the home-school-community environment, and for evidence of pupils' adjustment to school. The instrument was administered in February, 1989. See page 37, Appendix B, for a copy of the Pupil Questionnaire.

5. Professional Staff Survey Information

The Professional Staff Survey was designed to determine perceptions of school professional staff regarding the HSCA role as a liaison between the school and the home and community. It was administered in February, 1989, to those members of school professional staffs who had referred pupils for inclusion in the HSCA Project, as determined from the Pupil Entry Information Sheet. A copy of the Professional Staff Survey is found on page 38, Appendix B.

6. HSCA Log Information

The purpose of the HSCA Weekly Log Sheet (See Appendix B, page 39) was to provide documentation of a Home-School-Community Agent's activities in a selected week. The instrument was completed twice by each HSCA during the period of October 31, 1988 - February 17, 1989. Specific weeks to be logged were assigned randomly.

7. Inservice Evaluation Information

The Orientation Inservice Evaluation Form was used to evaluate the one inservice meeting provided by the Department of Federal and State Programs in the 1988-89 school year. Ratings were obtained in the following areas: how worthwhile the meeting was, usefulness of the information presented, time available to ask questions, and how adequately questions were answered. The rating scale used was (5) Strongly Agree, (4) Agree, (3) Undecided, (2) Disagree, (1) Strongly Disagree. The instrument is found in Appendix B, pages 40-41. The meeting occurred September 6, 1988, for the purpose of orientation to the 1988-89 school year. Home-School-Community Agents also participated November 17, 1988, in a workshop sponsored by the Drug-Free Schools Consortium titled "Insights into Drug Treatment Programs." Evaluation data are not available for the workshop.

Major Findings

The evaluation sample consisted of 380 pupils who were randomly selected from the 1,140 pupils served by the project. The grade and sex of sample pupils are presented in Table 1. The sample was comprised of 145 girls and 235 boys.

Table 1

Grade and Sex of Pupils
in the Evaluation Sample

Grade	Pupils Served	Girls	Boys
6	66	17	49
7	85	35	50
8	69	39	30
9	75	32	43
10	42	11	31
11	27	8	19
12	15	3	12
20*	1	0	1
Total	380	145	235

*Transferred from grade twelve to Adult High School

Objective 1.0 required that 50% of the group of selected pupils who were served by the HSCA for the entire treatment period would show improvement in their attitude toward the school environment. The pupils were pretested during the week of October 17-21, 1988 and posttested during the period of April 5-21, 1989 with the Demos D Scale (DDS). The DDS yields four Basic Area Scores and a Total Score which provide data to be compared with the standardization group. The interpretation of DDS scores is as follows: the higher the score the greater the probability of dropping out of school. If it can be assumed that pupils with a high probability of dropping out of school have a poor attitude about teachers and school behavior, a lower posttest score on the DDS should be one indication of a "positive" change in attitude.

Matched pretest-posttest total scores for the DDS were collected for 215 (56.6%) of the 380 pupils in the evaluation sample. Of these pupils 108 (50.2%) demonstrated a positive change in their attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior. Thus the Objective (1.0) of 50% was attained.

Table 2 contains descriptive data regarding the pretest-posttest DDS Basic Area Scores and Total Score reported by grade level. Improvement in attitudes toward teachers was found in grades 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Improvement in attitude toward education was found in grades 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and in the total average across grades. Improvement in influence by peers and parents occurred in all grades except grade 12, and in the total average across grades. Improvement in attitudes toward school behavior occurred in all grades (6-12) and in the average across grades. Improvement in terms of total score occurred in all grades except grade 7, and in the total average across grades. All subtests showed an average improvement in the total across grades. Application of *t*-tests indicated significant improvement in one subtest at grade 11 (influence by peers and parents, significant at the .05 level). The score across grade levels was significant at the .05 level in one subtest, attitudes toward school behavior. According to the dropout probabilities provided by the test publisher, the pupils in the evaluation sample had, on the average, a 50% chance of dropping out before and after their involvement in the project. The probabilities are expressed as the chance of dropping out per 100 pupils. The data in Figure 1 show that of the 215 pupils in the Demos D

Table 2

Pretest, Posttest and Change Means for Demos D Scale (DDS)
Basic Area Scores and Total Score Reported By Grade Level
1988-89

Grade Level		T Attitudes Towards Teachers	E Attitudes Toward Education	P Influence by Peers and Parents	S Attitudes Toward School Behavior	Total Score
6	Number of Pupils	38	38	38	38	38
	Pretest Mean	25.8	16.1	12.3	11.4	65.7
	Posttest Mean	25.5	16.4	12.2	10.2	64.3
	Change in Mean	- 0.3	0.2	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.3
7	Number of Pupils	48	49	49	49	48
	Pretest Mean	24.8	15.6	11.8	11.3	63.5
	Posttest Mean	25.5	16.3	11.4	10.6	63.4
	Change in Mean	0.7	0.7	- 0.4	- 0.7	0.0
8	Number of Pupils	38	40	40	39	37
	Pretest Mean	23.9	15.8	11.2	11.3	61.5
	Posttest Mean	24.2	15.5	10.4	11.1	61.3
	Change in Mean	0.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
9	Number of Pupils	36	36	36	36	36
	Pretest Mean	26.7	18.2	10.6	12.3	67.9
	Posttest Mean	25.6	17.2	9.7	11.9	64.5
	Change in Mean	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 3.4
10	Number of Pupils	22	22	22	22	22
	Pretest Mean	26.2	16.7	10.5	10.5	63.9
	Posttest Mean	24.6	14.7	10.4	10.0	59.6
	Change in Mean	- 1.6	- 2.0	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 4.3
11	Number of Pupils	22	22	22	22	22
	Pretest Mean	26.5	17.8	11.1	11.7	67.1
	Posttest Mean	24.5	16.3	9.7	11.3	61.9
	Change in Mean	- 2.0	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 0.4	- 5.2
12	Number of Pupils	12	12	12	12	12
	Pretest Mean	25.5	15.9	9.4	11.2	62.0
	Posttest Mean	24.4	15.2	10.7	10.3	60.5
	Change in Mean	- 1.1	- 0.7	1.3	- 0.9	- 1.5
Total	Number of Pupils	216	219	219	218	215
	Pretest Mean	25.5	16.5	11.3	11.4	64.6
	Posttest Mean	25.0	16.1	10.8	10.8	62.7
	Change in Mean	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 1.9

Note. A negative change indicates improvement.

In some cases, the "Change in Mean" may appear to be a tenth of a point off from the apparent difference between pretest and posttest means. This is due to rounding error. All mean scores (pretest, posttest and change) were computed to four decimal places, but are rounded to the nearest tenth in this table.

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	2 0.9	6 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 3.7
50	0 0.0	2 0.9	154 71.6	9 4.2	8 3.7	173 80.5
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 5.6	3 1.4	0 0.0	15 7.0
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 7.9	2 0.9	0 0.0	19 8.8
Total	0 0.0	4 1.9	189 87.9	14 6.5	8 3.7	215 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 1. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on Demos D Total Score Across Grades

evaluation sample, 33 pupils (15.3%) had a lower probability of dropping out, and 23 pupils (10.7%) had a higher probability of dropping out at the end of the treatment period. This same information is reported by grade level in Appendix A.

Objective 2.0 requires as a final outcome that 50% of the selected pupils demonstrate a positive adjustment to those elements in their lives which interfere with their success in school. Criterion 2.1 requires the identification of those elements obstructing pupil achievement. The Pupil Entry Information Sheet is used to collect data on Criterion 2.1. Criterion 2.2 requires evidence of positive adjustment of at least 50% of the selected pupils. Data for Criterion 2.2, as well as additional data, are collected using the Pupil Census Forms.

The Pupil Entry Information Sheet provided data on who referred pupils and why they were referred to the HSCA. Table 3 contains a ranking of the frequency and percent by school level of the reasons that pupils were referred. The frequencies and percents in this table are not additive, since a pupil could be referred for more than one reason.

Disruptiveness appeared most frequently as a referral reason in both middle school (50.9%) and high school (41.9%). In middle school teacher conflict (40.5%) ranked second, peer conflict (39.5%) ranked third, and poor grades (36.8%) ranked fourth as referral reasons. In high school the second, third, and fourth ranked referral reasons were attendance problem (33.8%), poor attitude (30.6%), and peer conflict (30.0%). The four most frequent reasons for referral in the overall program were disruptiveness (47.1%), peer conflict (35.5%), teacher conflict (35.0%), and attendance problem (33.2%).

As has been indicated, a pupil may be referred to the HSCA program for one or more of the reasons indicated in Table 3. In Table 4, the number of reasons for which individual students were referred is summarized. Nearly one-fourth of the students (24.7%) were referred for a single reason, and over one-fourth (25.3%) were referred for two reasons. Three or more referral reasons were given for exactly half (50.0%) of the pupils in the sample.

The first criterion for Objective 2.0 was met. As indicated from the data above, the Pupil Entry Information Sheet served to identify the problem areas appearing to obstruct the achievement of individual pupils. Data regarding positive adjustment to the problem areas, as well as additional data, were collected using the Pupil Census Forms.

Table 3

Frequency and Ranking of Reasons for Referral to HSCA Program
by School Level

Referral Reason	Total Component (Grades 6-12)) N=380 Rank	Frequency	%	Middle School (Grades 6-8) n=220 Rank	Frequency	%	High School (Grades 9-12) n=160 Rank	Frequency	%
Disruptive	1	179	47.1	1	112	50.9	1	67	41.9
Peer Conflict	2	135	35.5	3	87	39.5	4	48	30.0
Teacher Conflict	3	133	35.0	2	89	40.5	6	44	27.5
Attendance Problem	4	126	33.2	6.5	72	32.7	2	54	33.8
Poor Grades	5	119	31.3	4	81	36.8	8.5	38	23.8
Family/Home Problem	6	116	30.5	5	76	34.5	7	40	25.0
Poor Attitude	7	111	29.2	8	62	28.2	3	49	30.6
Hostile to Authority	8	110	28.9	6.5	72	32.7	8.5	38	23.8
Class Cutting	9	67	17.6	11	22	10.0	5	45	28.1
Truancy	10	58	15.3	9	40	18.2	11	18	11.2
Law-Court Conflict	11	48	12.6	10	26	11.8	10	22	13.8
Drugs/Alcohol	12	21	5.5	12	7	3.2	12	14	8.8
Health Problem	13	13	3.4	13	6	2.7	14	7	4.4
Other	14	12	3.2	14	4	1.8	13	8	5.0

Table 4
Frequency and Percent of Number of Reasons for Student Referrals to the HSCA Program

Number of Reasons for Referral	Frequency	Percent
1	94	24.7
2	96	25.3
3	52	13.7
4	47	12.4
5	33	8.7
6	13	3.4
7	18	4.7
8	11	2.9
9	8	2.1
10	2	0.5
11	5	1.3
14	1	0.3
Total	380	100.0

The Pupil Census Forms provided individual data on pupil involvement with the court. Analysis of the Pupil Census Forms indicated that 123 (32.4%) of the 380 pupils in the sample had been involved with the court.

Table 5 presents the number of months pupils were served by the project. These data include any service received previous to the present school year. A majority of pupils in the evaluation sample (244) had been served by the project for 6 to 10 months. An additional 60 were served for 11 months or more. Thus, a considerable proportion of the pupils have been served by the project for one or more years.

Table 5

Number and Percent of Pupils
by Period of HSCA Service

Number of Months	Number of Pupils	Percent of Pupils
1-5	76	20.0
6-10	244	64.2
11-15	30	7.9
16-20	24	6.3
21-25	4	1.1
More than 25	2	0.5
Total	380	100.0

HSCAs were asked to indicate the number of contacts made with each pupil. Analysis of this data indicates that 69.7% of the pupils in the evaluation sample were seen seven or more times. The number of pupils who were seen eleven or more times was 171, or 45.0%. Therefore a large portion of the HSCA's time is spent in conferences. HSCAs indicated that four or more in-school conferences were held regarding 72.6% of the pupils in the evaluation sample. In addition, four or more home visits were made involving 23.2% of the pupils. The data relating to pupil contacts are contained in Table 6. An additional type of contact HSCAs made on behalf of pupils was referral to community agencies. HSCAs indicated that they had made such referrals for 165 (43.4%) of their pupils.

Table 6

Frequency of HSCA Contacts, In-school Conferences,
and Home Visits with Each Pupil

	Number of Contacts					
	None	1-3	4-6	7-10	11 or More	No Response
Contacts with the pupil	1	32	82	94	171	0
In school conferences held regarding this pupil	3	101	116	88	72	0
Home visits made regarding this pupil	54	238	54	27	7	0

HSCAs also rated each pupil's final outcome in relation to academic improvement, progress in social adjustment, and the original reasons for the pupil's referral. The following change categories were used: Marked Improvement, Improvement, or No Improvement. The final outcome ratings of the 380 pupils in the evaluation sample are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7

Number and Percent of
Pupils by Degree of Improvement
on Three Outcome Measures

	Academic Improvement		Social Adjustment		Referral Reasons	
Change	Number of Pupils	Percent of Pupils	Number of Pupils	Percent of Pupils	Number of Pupils	Percent of Pupils
Marked Improvement	57	15.0	61	16.1	73	19.2
Improvement	186	48.9	233	61.3	212	55.8
No Improvement	137	36.1	86	22.6	95	25.0
Not Answered	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	380	100.0	380	100.0	380	100.0

The second criterion of Objective 2.0 required evidence of positive adjustment by at least 50% of the selected pupils. Table 7 shows that 285 (75.0%) of the pupils in the sample were rated as having derived some benefit ("Improvement" or "Marked Improvement") from the project in relation to their original Referral Reasons. In addition, 243 (63.9%) were rated as having improved academically, and 294 pupils (77.4%) were rated as having improved in their social adjustment. Both criteria for Objective 2.0 (identification of problem areas, and improvement in the problem areas) were met. Thus, Objective 2.0 was achieved. The numbers and percents of pupils rated in the highest category, "Marked Improvement," were 73 (19.2%) for Referral Reasons, 57 (15.0%) for academic improvement, and 61 (16.1%) for social adjustment. These are encouraging results for pupils who are in the project because of disruptive influences.

Objective 3.0 was to serve as a home-school-community liaison to promote understanding and provide assistance for the adjustment of pupils to the school environment. It had two criteria. Criterion 3.1 required that 80% of the pupils served would perceive that the HSCA provided such understanding and assistance; it was assessed using the Pupil Questionnaire. Criterion 3.2, which required similar perceptions by 80% of professional staff members who referred pupils to the HSCA, was assessed using the Professional Staff Survey. A third instrument, the HSCA Log Sheet, documented the weekly activities performed by the HSCA in attempting to meet the needs and goals of the pupils.

The pupils were surveyed during February 1989 with the locally constructed Pupil Questionnaire. The Pupil Questionnaire was designed to determine student perceptions of the HSCA role in promoting adjustment in the home-school-community environment and to provide data regarding the student's adjustment to school.

Of the 260 Pupil Questionnaires that were distributed, 247 (95.0%) were returned. In the following analysis, all percents are based on the number of pupils returning the survey. The results of the survey are summarized in Tables 8-12.

Table 8

Activities to Help the Pupil
N=247

Which of the ways was used by the Home-School-Community Agent to help you.	Percent Responding Yes
Took time to discuss my problems with me	84.2%
Visited my home	58.7%
Arranged meeting(s) with teachers	47.4%
Visited a community agency on my behalf such as CMACAO, Health Center, or counseling agency	15.0%

Table 9

Promotion of Understanding by HSCA
As Perceived by Pupils
N=247

Item	Percent Responding Yes	No	No Response
When a student has trouble in school or with a teacher, it is a good idea to talk it over with the Home-School-Community Agent.	96.0%	3.6%	0.4%
The Home-School-Community Agent is understanding to talk to.	95.1%	3.2%	1.6%
I think I understand my own problems better since talking with the Home-School-Community Agent.	82.2%	14.6%	3.2%

Table 10

Perceptions Of The Helpfulness Of The HSCA
N=247

Item	Percent Responding Yes	No	No Response
The Home-School-Community Agent was helpful to me.	91.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Pupils with problems can get help from the Home-School-Community-Agent.	91.9%	2.8%	5.3%

Table 11

Pupil's Adjustment to School
N=247

Item	Percent Responding Yes	No	No Response
I feel my classroom attendance has improved since meeting with the Home-School-Community Agent	71.3%	25.9%	2.8%
I am keeping up with my assignments better since working with the Home-School-Community Agent.	78.5%	18.6%	2.8%

Table 12

Getting Along Better With Others
N=247

Since I talked to the Home-School-Community Agent, I am getting along better with	Percent Responding Yes
My teachers	77.7%
My family	43.3
My friends	42.5

When asked which activities HSCA's had performed in order to help them, pupils indicated the following: "Took time to discuss my problems with me" (84.2%); "Visited my home" (58.7%); "Arranged meeting with my teacher(s)" (47.4%); and "Visited community agency on my behalf such as CMACAO, health center, or counseling agency" (15.0%) (see Table 8).

Data for survey items dealing with the promotion of understanding by the HSCA are presented in Table 9. When asked if it was a good idea to talk over their school-related problems with the HSCA, 96.0% of the pupils responded "yes". A large majority (95.1%) of the pupils also agreed that the HSCA was understanding to talk to. When the pupils were asked if they thought they understood their own problems better since talking with the HSCA, 82.2% indicated that this was the case. The average percent of positive responses to the three items concerning promotion of understanding was 91.1%.

The survey items in Table 10 indicate pupil perceptions of assistance (helpfulness) provided by the HSCA. The percent of pupils who perceived that the HSCA was helpful to them was 91.5%, and 91.9% of the pupils agreed that pupils with problems could get help from the HSCA.

Table 11 presents pupil's perceptions of their adjustment to school since their entry into the HSCA program. Improved classroom attendance was indicated by 71.3% of the pupils, and 78.5% of the pupils indicated improvement in keeping up with their assignments.

Additional evidence of pupil adjustment (to teachers, family, and friends) can be found in Table 12. Pupils indicated that, since talking to the Home-School-Community Agent, 77.7% were getting along better with their teachers, 43.3% were getting along better with their families, and 42.5% were getting along better with their friends.

Criterion 3.1 required that 80% of the pupils served would perceive the HSCA as promoting understanding and providing assistance for the adjustment to the school environment. The Pupil Questionnaire data cited above indicate that this criterion to objective 3.0 was attained. Well over 80% of the pupils perceived the HSCA as promoting understanding (see Table 9), and well over 80% also perceived the HSCA as providing assistance (see Table 10).

The professional staff members were surveyed in February 1989 with the locally constructed Professional Staff Survey. The Professional Staff Survey was designed to determine perceptions of school professional staff regarding the HSCA's role as a liaison between the school and the home and the community. The surveys were sent to those members of the school professional staffs who had referred pupils for inclusion in the HSCA program. A total of 180 Professional Staff Surveys was distributed. Of this number, 126 (70.0%) were returned.

Table 13 contains the percent of staff ratings on items regarding the value of HSCA services. In further analysis the strongly agree and agree categories were combined to determine whether Criterion 3.2 was attained. Analysis of the

Table 13

Effectiveness of the HSCA Project
As Perceived by the Professional Staff
N=126

Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
The Home-School-Community Agent's role as a liaison between home, school, community is important.	83.3%	13.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
The Home-School-Community Agent has been effective in providing liaison between home, school, and community.	75.4%	18.3%	4.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
The services of the Home-School-Community Agent to the total instructional effort at your building are valuable.	67.5%	26.2%	4.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
The student(s) you referred to the Home-School-Community Agent showed some improvement.	38.1%	47.6%	7.9%	3.2%	0.8%	2.4%
The Home-School-Community Agent helps the disruptive student(s) make positive adjustment to the following areas:						
The school	54.8%	38.9%	3.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%
The home	34.9%	29.4%	31.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.2%
The community	33.3%	31.0%	29.4%	2.4%	0.0%	4.0%
The Home-School-Community Agent provides insights that are helpful toward positive adjustment of disruptive students to school.	67.5%	24.6%	5.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%

data indicated that 96.8% of the respondents considered the HSCA's role to be important, and 93.7% of the respondents viewed the HSCA as effective in the role of a liaison between the school, the home, and the community. The services of the HSCA to the total instructional effort of the school was considered valuable by 93.7% of the respondents.

A total of 85.7% of respondents reported improvement among the pupils they had referred to the HSCA for assistance. Members of the professional staff generally agreed that the services of the HSCA helped the pupils adjust to school, home, and community. Positive ratings were given by 93.7% of the respondents for adjustment to school, by 64.3% for adjustment to home, and 64.3% for adjustment to the community. Insights provided by the HSCA were also considered to be helpful toward positive pupil adjustment by 92.1% of the respondents.

Respondents also indicated to what extent the HSCA used various activities to help the pupils they had referred to the program (see Table 14). To simplify analysis the positive categories ("frequently" and "sometimes") were combined. The percent of respondents giving affirmative ratings was 87.3% for home visits, 92.1% for conferences with the staff members who had referred pupils, 92.9% for pupil conferences, 79.4% for pupil conferences in which parents or professional staff were also included, and 68.3% for enlisting help from community agencies. In addition, 46.8% indicated that the HSCA had appeared in court in regard to pupils. The high percentage of respondents that felt the HSCA used pupil conferences as a means of solving a pupil's problem is consistent with the data collected on the Pupil Survey and HSCA Log Sheets.

Criterion 3.2, that 80% of the professional staff who referred pupils to the HSCA would perceive the HSCA as promoting understanding and providing assistance to pupils, was attained. Substantially more than 80% of the respondents gave positive responses to all items of the Professional Staff Survey directly related to this criterion (importance of HSCA role, effectiveness of HSCA as home-school-community liaison, importance of HSCA services to total instructional effort of the school, and insights or understandings).

The HSCA Log Sheet is an evaluation instrument which provides documentation of the activities of a HSCA during a selected week. Each HSCA was randomly assigned two separate weeks during the period from October 31, 1988, to February 17, 1989, for which all activities were to be logged. Table 15 contains the average responses from the instrument and indicates the extent of the various activities in the typical week of a HSCA during the time period sampled.

The HSCAs logged 18 job-related activities in the HSCA Weekly Log Sheet. These activities can be grouped into three roles: guidance, liaison, and school support. Guidance involves direct counseling with pupils individually or in small and large groups. The liaison role involves the HSCA intervening on behalf of the pupil with a third party. This party may be a parent, teacher, administrator, community agency or school psychologist. The last role, school support, involves those activities that support the overall success of the school program. Examples might include telephone calls, lunchroom duty, hall

duty, general office work, transporting pupils, and supervising special activities. The average HSCA week included 37.6 contacts involving individual or group guidance for a total of 11.8 hours, 34.5 liaison activities involving parents, school personnel, and/or community agencies for a total of 11.4 hours, and 6.9 hours involving an average of 19.7 support activities. The documentation provided in the HSCA Log Sheet along with data from the Pupil Questionnaire (Criterion 3.1) and the Professional Staff Survey (Criterion 3.2) give a clear indication that Objective 3.0 was achieved.

Table 14

Actions Taken by the HSCA
As Perceived by the Professional Staff
N=126

Item	Percent Responding					No Response
	Frequently	Sometimes	Undecided	Infrequently	Never	
Made home visits	51.6	35.7	8.7	0.8	0.8	2.4
Held conference(s) with you concerning the student(s)	58.7	33.3	0.8	4.0	1.6	1.6
Had conferences with student(s) you referred	73.8	19.0	3.2	0.8	0.8	2.4
Arranged student conferences at school which included parents and/or professional staff	39.7	39.7	11.1	6.3	0.0	3.2
Enlisted help from community agencies (such as CMACAO, CETA, Health Centers, Etc.)	36.5	31.7	21.4	2.4	4.8	3.2
Appeared in court in regard to the student(s)	24.6	22.2	25.4	5.6	13.5	8.7

Table 15

Weekly Averages of Activities Logged by the HSCA's on the HSCA Weekly Log Sheets

	Average Number of Sessions/ Contacts Per Week	Average Number of Students Per Session	Average Number of Minutes Per Session
Guidance			
Individual Conferences	27.6	1.0	16.4
Small Group Conferences	5.8	4.1	27.0
Large Group Conferences (Classroom Size)	1.7	47.8	35.7
Job Development and Career Education Instruction	1.2	4.3	24.0
Miscellaneous Guidance	1.4	2.6	9.3
Liaison			
Parent Conferences (in-school)	4.4		26.9
Teacher/Staff Conferences	9.7		13.9
Home/Visits	8.8		28.4
Referrals to Community Agencies	3.4		15.4
Follow-Ups of Referrals to Community Agencies	2.7		11.4
Referrals to School Special Services Staff (Psychologists, Guidance Counselor, etc.)	2.9		13.0
Follow-Ups to Special Staff	2.0		10.1
Miscellaneous Liaison	0.5		80.0
Support Services			
Telephone	4.1		8.9
Transport Students	1.5	1.5	31.6
Monitor Halls/Lunchroom/ Grounds/School Vicinity	3.3		27.4
Office/Paperwork	2.8		15.0
Miscellaneous Support	4.1		22.2

Objective 4.0 was to provide at least two inservice sessions to program personnel such that at least 80% of the inservice participants would rate each session as valuable in providing information that would assist them in carrying out their program responsibilities. The Department of Federal and State Programs provided an inservice meeting on September 6, 1988, for the purpose of orientation to the 1988-89 school year. This meeting was evaluated using a locally developed instrument, the Orientation Inservice Evaluation Form (see Appendix B, pages 40-41). Home-School-Community Agents also participated on November 17, 1988, in a workshop sponsored by the Drug-Free Schools Consortium concerning drug treatment programs. Evaluation data were not available in the latter meeting. In the first inservice meeting, which was evaluated, 100% of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that the meeting provided information that would assist them in their program. Informal comments by participants of the second inservice meeting would suggest that this meeting was also successful. However, since a formal evaluation was not done on the second meeting, Objective 4.0 was not fully attained. Overall ratings from the orientation meeting are summarized in Table 16. Respondents rated items using a five-point scale ranging from Strongly Agree (5) to Strongly Disagree (1).

Table 16

Average Responses and Percent of Response for Reactions to Inservice Statements

Statements	Number Responding	Average Response	Percent SA (5)	A (4)	U (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
I think this was a very worthwhile inservice.	15	4.7	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
The information presented in this inservice will assist me in my program.	15	4.6	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
There was time to ask questions pertaining to the presentations.	15	4.7	73.3	20.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Questions were answered adequately.	15	4.7	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The rating scale key is: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, U = Undecided, D = Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree.

Additional information was collected on the Orientation Inservice Evaluation Form using open-ended questions. Participants were asked to comment about the most and least valuable parts of the meetings, and about information they would like to have covered in future meetings. Only those open-ended comments which were made by three or more participants will be summarized here. However, the evaluation report on this sesesion has been forwarded to the Department of State and Federal Programs and is available on request.

In regard to the most valuable parts of inservice meetings, the only category with a frequency of three or more was the various guest speakers. In regard to least valuable parts of meetings, the only response with a frequency of three or more was that "none" or "nothing" was least valuable. No suggestion for future meetings had a frequency of three or more.

Summary/Recommendations

The project had four objectives. The first objective stated that 50% of the selected pupils who are served by the HSCA for the entire treatment period will show a more positive attitude toward teachers, education, and school behavior. The second objective states that at least 50% of the pupils in the evaluation sample demonstrate a positive adjustment to those elements that interfered with their success in school. This objective required identification of those elements which appeared to be obstructing pupil achievement, and evidence of positive adjustment by at least 50% of the pupils in the evaluation sample. The third objective was to serve as a home-school-community liaison to promote understanding and provide assistance for pupil adjustment to the school environment. This objective required that both 80% of the pupils served and 80% of the professional staff members referring pupils to the program would perceive that the HSCA promoted understanding and assistance to pupils for adjustment to the school environment. It also required documentation of weekly activities of the HSCA in carrying out this objective. The fourth objective was to provide at least two inservice sessions to project personnel, such that at least 80% of the participants would rate each session as valuable in providing information that would assist them in their duties.

Objective 1.0 was attained. Slightly more than 50% of pupils (50.2%) showed improvement in their attitude as measured by the Total Score of the Demos D Scale (DDS). The average change score across grade levels indicated a statistically significant improvement in attitude on one subtest scale, attitude toward school behavior, and at grade 11 on another subtest scale, influence by peers and parents.

The primary purpose of the DDS is to determine the probabilities of a pupil dropping out of school. The assumption is made that students who are likely to drop out of school have a poor attitude about teachers and school. The test publisher states that the DDS may be used to identify students with strongly negative attitudes toward teachers and school but cautions that DDS scores be used with all other available information concerning the student. It is not advisable that DDS scores by themselves be used for definitive diagnostic purposes.

The first criterion of Objective 2.0, identification of those elements which appeared to be obstructing pupil achievement, was evaluated on the basis of the Pupil Entry Information Sheet. The instrument provided individual pupil data which could be used by the HSCA, as well as for project evaluation. The four most frequent reasons for referral to the project were disruptiveness, peer conflict, teacher conflict, and attendance problems. More than three-fourths (75.3%) of the pupils in the sample were referred for two or more reasons.

The second criterion of Objective 2.0, evidence of pupil adjustment by at least 50% of the pupils sampled, was primarily evaluated on the basis of individual data from the Pupil Census Forms. As rated by the HSCA's, 75.0% of pupils in the evaluation sample showed evidence of improvement in relation to their original referral reasons (55.8% showing "improvement," and 19.2% showing "marked improvement"). HSCAs also gave positive ratings to 63.9% of the pupils regarding academic improvement, and 77.4% of the pupils regarding social adjustment. Further verification of the attainment of this criterion was provided by the Pupil Questionnaire and the Professional Staff Questionnaire. Pupils responding to the Pupil Questionnaire reported that they were getting along better with their teachers (77.7%), families (43.3%), and friends (42.5%) since talking with the HSCA. Of those who responded to the Professional Staff Questionnaire, 85.7% reported improvement among the pupils they had referred to the HSCA for assistance. The data indicated that both criteria for Objective 2.0 were met; thus Objective 2.0 was achieved.

The first criterion of Objective 3.0 was that 80% of the pupils served would perceive that the HSCA promoted understanding and provided assistance for their adjustment to the school environment. Analysis of the Pupil Questionnaire indicated that well over 80% of the pupils perceived the HSCA as promoting understanding, and well over 80% also perceived the HSCA as providing assistance. These data indicate that Criterion 3.1 was achieved. In addition, over 70% of the pupils perceived that they had actually improved in each of the following areas: classroom attendance, keeping up with assignments, and getting along better with teachers. Over 40% of the pupils also perceived that they were getting along better with family and with friends. In regard to specific activities most often performed by the HSCA on behalf of the pupils, 84.2% of the pupils reported HSCA-pupil conferences, 58.7% reported home visits, and 47.4% reported arrangement of conferences with their teachers.

The second criterion of Objective 3.0 was that 80% of the professional staff who referred pupils to the HSCA would perceive that the HSCA promoted understanding and provided assistance for the adjustment of pupils to the school environment. Analysis of the Professional Staff Survey indicated that 96.8% of the respondents viewed the HSCA's role of home-school-community liaison to be important, and 93.7% rated the HSCA as effective in providing the liaison services. Insights or understandings provided by the HSCA were also considered helpful toward positive pupil adjustment by 92.1% of the respondents. The data from the Professional Staff Survey indicate that this criterion of Objective 3.0 was met.

Objective 3.0 also required documentation of HSCA's weekly activities to meet the goals and needs of the pupils. Analysis of the HSCA Log Sheet indicated that an average HSCA's week included 37.6 contacts involving individual or group guidance for 11.8 hours; 34.5 liaison activities involving parents, school personnel, and/or community agencies for a total of 11.4 hours; and 6.9 hours served in various school support activities.

Objective 4.0 was to provide at least two inservice sessions to program personnel such that at least 80% of the inservice participants would rate each session as valuable in providing information that will assist them in carrying out their program responsibilities. This objective was not fully attained: although two inservice meetings were available to HSCA personnel, the second of these meetings was not evaluated. However, the meeting which was evaluated received favorable ratings from 100% of the program participants.

The data collected for the 1988-89 Home-School-Community Agent project indicate that the project was successful in identifying disruptive pupils and helping them make some positive adjustment to those elements in their lives that interfered with their success in school. The project met three of its four objectives and was considered valuable by pupils, HSCA's, and professional staff members involved in the project. It is recommended that the program be continued in the 1989-90 school year. It is also recommended that care be taken in the 1989-90 school year to provide and evaluate at least two inservice meetings, as required in Objective 4.0.

References

Demos, G.D. (1980). The Demos D (Dropout) Scale. Los Angeles, California: Western Psychological Services.

Appendix A
Dropout Probabilities by Grade

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	2 0.9	6 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 3.7
50	0 0.0	2 0.9	154 71.6	9 4.2	8 3.7	173 80.5
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 5.6	3 1.4	0 0.0	15 7.0
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 7.9	2 0.9	0 0.0	19 8.8
Total	0 0.0	4 1.9	189 87.9	14 6.5	8 3.7	215 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 1. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on Demos D Total Score Across Grades

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.3
50	0 0.0	2 5.3	24 63.2	2 5.3	3 7.9	31 81.6
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.3
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.6	2 5.3	0 0.0	3 7.9
Total	0 0.0	2 5.3	29 76.3	4 10.5	3 7.9	38 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 2. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Six

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 4.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 4.2
50	0 0.0	0 0.0	35 72.9	1 2.1	2 4.2	38 79.2
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 10.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 10.4
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 6.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 6.3
Total	0 0.0	0 0.0	45 93.8	1 2.1	2 4.2	48 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 3. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Seven

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories		Posttest Dropout Probability Categories					
		5	25	50	70	90	Total
	5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
	25	0 0.0	1 2.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.7
	50	0 0.0	0 0.0	30 81.1	4 10.8	0 0.0	34 91.9
	70	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.7	0 0.0	1 2.7
	90	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.7
	Total	0 0.0	1 2.7	31 83.8	5 13.5	0 0.0	37 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 4. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Eight

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.8
50	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 61.1	2 5.6	2 5.6	26 72.2
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 5.6	2 5.6	0 0.0	4 11.1
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 13.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 13.9
Total	0 0.0	0 0.0	30 83.3	4 11.1	2 5.6	36 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 5. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Nine

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5
50	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 77.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 77.3
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 13.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 13.6
Total	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 6. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Ten

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	1 4.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5
50	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 68.2	0 0.0	1 4.5	16 72.7
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 4.5
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 18.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 18.2
Total	0 0.0	1 4.5	20 90.9	0 0.0	1 4.5	22 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 7. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Eleven

Pretest Dropout Probability Categories	Posttest Dropout Probability Categories: 5	25	50	70	90	Total
5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
25	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
50	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 91.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 91.7
70	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.3
90	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Total	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 100.0

Note. Pupils on the diagonal showed no change in category. Pupils to the left of the diagonal moved to a more positive category. Pupils to the right of the diagonal moved to a more negative category.

Figure 8. Crosstabulation of the Number and Percent of Pupils in Pretest-Posttest Dropout Probability Categories (Chance of Dropping Out Per 100 Pupils) Based on DDS Total Score for Grade Twelve

Appendix B
Instruments

Numbers in parenthesis are
for purposes of Data Processing

UPPI
HSCA
PUPIL ENTRY INFORMATION SHEET

PROGRAM ☐☐☐☐☐ (1-5)
COST CENTER ☐☐☐ (6-8)
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ (9-17)

HSCA _____

School _____

Student Name First M.I. Last	Student Number (18-23)	Grade (24-25)	REFERRAL REASON(S) (39-52) Hostile to Auth.	Teacher Conflict	Law-Court Conflict	Class Cutting	Attendance Prob.	Truancy	Family/Home Prob.	Peer Conflict	Poor Grades	Poor Attitude	Drugs/Alcohol	Health Problem	Disruptive	Other (specify)	Name and Position of Referrer Position	Name

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39

40

TEACHER NUMBER									PROGRAM CODE				
2	3	9	6	2	4	1	2	4	8	9	0	5	3

STUDENT						SCHOOL			GRADE		SEX
6	6	3	8	8	3	0	0	5	0	9	F

MALE ○
FEMALE ●

TOTAL DAYS OF PROGRAM ENROLLMENT			TOTAL DAYS OF PROGRAM ATTENDANCE			HOURS OF INSTRUCTION PER WEEK			
1	2	3	4	5	6				
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

NCS Trans-Optic 08 8153-864 A1782

COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS - Columbus, Ohio PUPIL CENSUS FORM

LAST NAME _____ FIRST NAME _____ M I D SEX F TEACHER NUMBER 239624124

SCHOOL 6(5) H R. 0104 GRADE 9

USE A NUMBER 2 PENCIL. ERASE COMPLETELY WHEN MAKING CORRECTIONS.

1. HAS THIS PUPIL HAD ANY INVOLVEMENT WITH THE COURT?
YES ● NO

2. HOW MANY MONTHS HAS THIS PUPIL BEEN SERVED BY THE PROGRAM?
1-5 6-10 ● 11-15 16-20 21-25 MORE

3. NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH THIS PUPIL?
0 1-3 ● 4-6 7-10 11 OR MORE

4. NUMBER OF IN-SCHOOL CONFERENCES HELD REGARDING THIS PUPIL?
0 ● 1-3 4-6 7-10 11 OR MORE

5. NUMBER OF HOME VISITS MADE REGARDING THIS PUPIL?
0 1-3 ● 4-6 7-10 11 OR MORE

6. DID YOU REFER THIS PUPIL TO A COMMUNITY AGENCY?
YES ● NO

7. WHAT IMPROVEMENT HAS PUPIL SHOWN ACADEMICALLY THIS YEAR?
MARKED IMPROVEMENT IMPROVEMENT ● NO IMPROVEMENT

8. RATE PUPIL'S SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRESS THIS YEAR.
MARKED IMPROVEMENT IMPROVEMENT ● NO IMPROVEMENT

9. FINAL OUTCOME - CONCERNING THE ORIGINAL REFERRAL REASON(S)?
MARKED IMPROVEMENT IMPROVEMENT ● NO IMPROVEMENT

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PUPIL QUESTIONNAIRE
HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY AGENT PROGRAM

You have met with _____, the Home School Community Agent in your school, during this school year. The following questions give you a chance to express your feelings about how the Home-School-Community Agent has helped you. This is not a test. You do not have to give your name. When you are finished, fold your completed questionnaire and give it to a secretary in the school office, who will put it in the school mail. Thanks for your help.

Section I

Please circle all responses that apply to each statement.

1. Which of these ways was used by the Home-School-Community Agent to help you?

   A. Visited my home.
   B. Arranged a meeting(s) with my teacher(s).
   C. Took time to discuss my problems with me.
   D. Visited a community agency on my behalf, such as CMACAO, Health Center, or counseling agency.

2. Since I talked to the Home-School-Community Agent, I am getting along better with

   A. my teachers
   B. my family
   C. my friends

Section II

Please circle yes or no to each statement.

3. When a student has trouble in school or with a teacher, it is a good idea to talk it over with the Home-School-Community Agent. Yes No

4. The Home-School-Community Agent is understanding to talk to. Yes No

5. I think I understand my own problems better since talking with the Home-School-Community Agent. Yes No

6. The Home-School-Community Agent was helpful to me. Yes No

7. I feel my classroom attendance has improved since meeting with the Home-School-Community Agent. Yes No

8. I am keeping up with my assignments better since working with the Home-School-Community Agent. Yes No

9. Students with problems can get help from the Home-School-Community Agent. Yes No

DES 1/89

HOME-SCHOOL-COMMUNITY AGENT PROJECT
PROFESSIONAL STAFF SURVEY

Questions 1-6. Please circle the number after each statement that indicates your degree of agreement with each statement.

Item	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The Home-School-Community Agent's role as a liaison between home, school, community is important.	5	4	3	2	1
2. The Home-School-Community Agent has been effective in providing liaison between home, school, and community.	5	4	3	2	1
3. The services of the Home-School-Community Agent to the total instructional effort at your building are valuable.	5	4	3	2	1
4. The student(s) you referred to the Home-School-Community Agent showed some improvement.	5	4	3	2	1
5. The Home-School-Community Agent helps the disruptive student(s) make positive adjustments in the following areas (please rate all three areas):					
a. The school	5	4	3	2	1
b. The home	5	4	3	2	1
c. The community	5	4	3	2	1
6. The Home-School-Community Agent provides insights that are helpful toward positive adjustment of disruptive students to school	5	4	3	2	1

Questions 7-12. Please indicate the frequency that the Home-School-Community Agent did each of the following in order to solve the problem(s) of student(s) you referred by circling the appropriate number after each statement.

	Frequently	Sometimes	Undecided	Infrequently	Never
7. Made home visits	5	4	3	2	1
8. Held conference(s) with you concerning the student(s)	5	4	3	2	1
9. Had conferences with student(s) you referred	5	4	3	2	1
10. Arranged student conferences at school which included parents and/or professional staff	5	4	3	2	1
11. Enlisted help from community agencies (such as CMACAO, CETA, Health Centers, etc.)	5	4	3	2	1
12. Appeared in court in regard to the student(s)	5	4	3	2	1

DES 1/89

DPPF
Home-School-Community Agents
Weekly Log Sheet

Your week to be logged is _____.
Please return to Evaluation Services within two days.

School
Name

LABEL

(1-5) Program Code	8	9	0	5	1					
(6-8) Cost Center #										
(9-17) Social Security #										

Note: Use Individual Conference line when only one student is involved. Two or more students, but less than classroom size, would be considered a Small Group.

	Number of Sessions/ Contacts Per Week	Number of Students Per Session	Number of Minutes Per Session
Guidance, Home/School			
Individual Conferences	_____	1	_____
Small Group Conferences	_____	_____	_____
Large Group Conferences (Classroom Size)	_____	_____	_____
Parent Conferences (in-school)	_____		_____
Teacher/Staff Conferences	_____		_____
Home/Visits	_____		_____
Referrals to Community Agencies	_____		_____
Follow-Ups of Referrals to Community Agencies	_____		_____
Referrals to School Special Services Staff (Psychologists, Guidance Counselor, etc.)	_____		_____
Follow-Ups to Special Staff	_____		_____
Job Development and Career Education Instruction	_____	_____	_____
Other_____	_____	_____	_____
Other_____	_____	_____	_____
Other_____	_____	_____	_____

DES 10/88

ECIA CHAPTER 1 AND DPPF
ORIENTATION INSERVICE EVALUATION FORM
September 6, 1988

Circle only the program(s) you are in:

ECIA Chapter 1 Programs:
(1) ADK
(2) CLEAR-Reading Recovery
(3) CLEAR-Elementary (1-5)
(4) CLEAR-Elementary-CAI
(5) CLEAR-Middle (6-8)
(6) CLEAR-Middle-CAI
(7) MIC-Elementary-CAI
(8) MIC-Middle-CAI
(9) Math-Pilot (3-8)

DPPF Programs:
(10) Secondary Reading (Regular)
(11) Secondary Reading (CAI)
(12) HSCA

Other (Specify)
(13) _____

Circle the number that indicates the extent to which you agree with statements 1-4, in rating the overall day of inservice.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I think this was a very worthwhile inservice.	5	4	3	2	1
2. The information presented in this inservice will assist me in my program.	5	4	3	2	1
3. There was time to ask questions pertaining to the presentations.	5	4	3	2	1
4. Questions were answered adequately.	5	4	3	2	1

Circle the number that indicates how you would rate each of the following portions of today's inservice in regard to interest and usefulness of presentations.

	Superior	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
5. Large Group Session					
a. Interest	5	4	3	2	1
b. Usefulness	5	4	3	2	1

****
*
* Please turn over for questions 6-12 *
*
****

	Superior	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
6. Commercial Exhibits					
a. Interest	5	4	3	2	1
b. Usefulness	5	4	3	2	1
7. Mini-session with Main Speaker					
a. Interest	5	4	3	2	1
b. Usefulness	5	4	3	2	1
8. Program Coordinators' Mini-session					
a. Interest	5	4	3	2	1
b. Usefulness	5	4	3	2	1
c. Clarity of instructions	5	4	3	2	1
9. Evaluation Presentation					
a. Interest	5	4	3	2	1
b. Usefulness	5	4	3	2	1
c. Clarity of instructions	5	4	3	2	1

10. What was the most valuable part of this meeting?_____

_____

11. What was the least valuable part of this meeting?_____

_____

12. What additional information or topics would you like to see covered in future meetings?

_____

_____

_____